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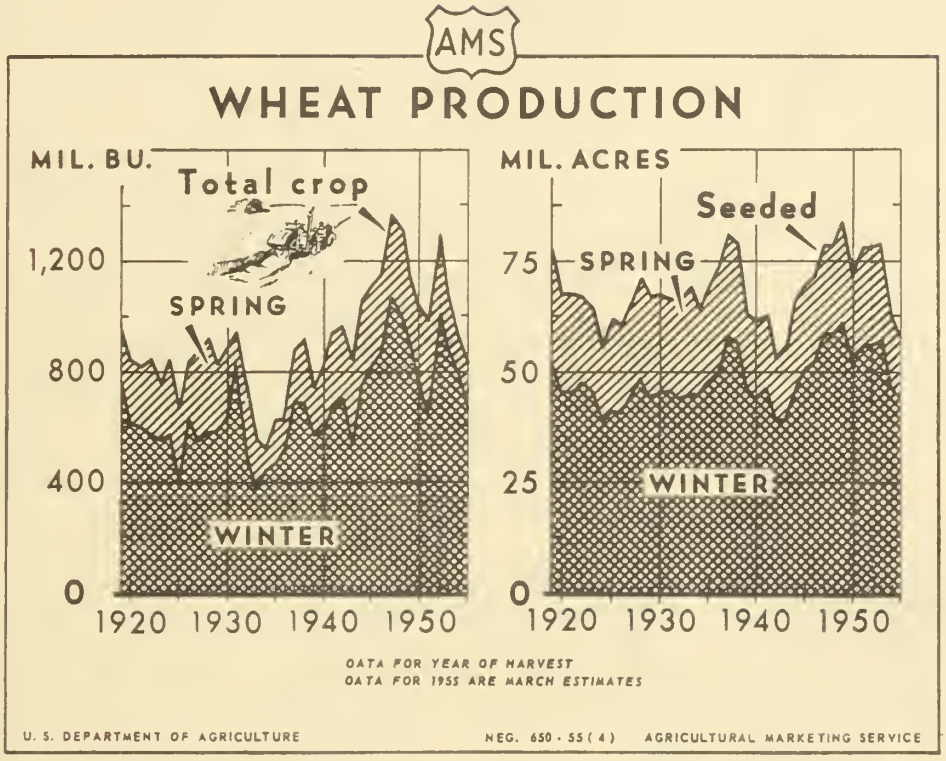
The WHEAT SITUATION

WS-143

In this issue:
Effects on Outlook Forecasts of Differences Between Early Season and Final Estimates of Production



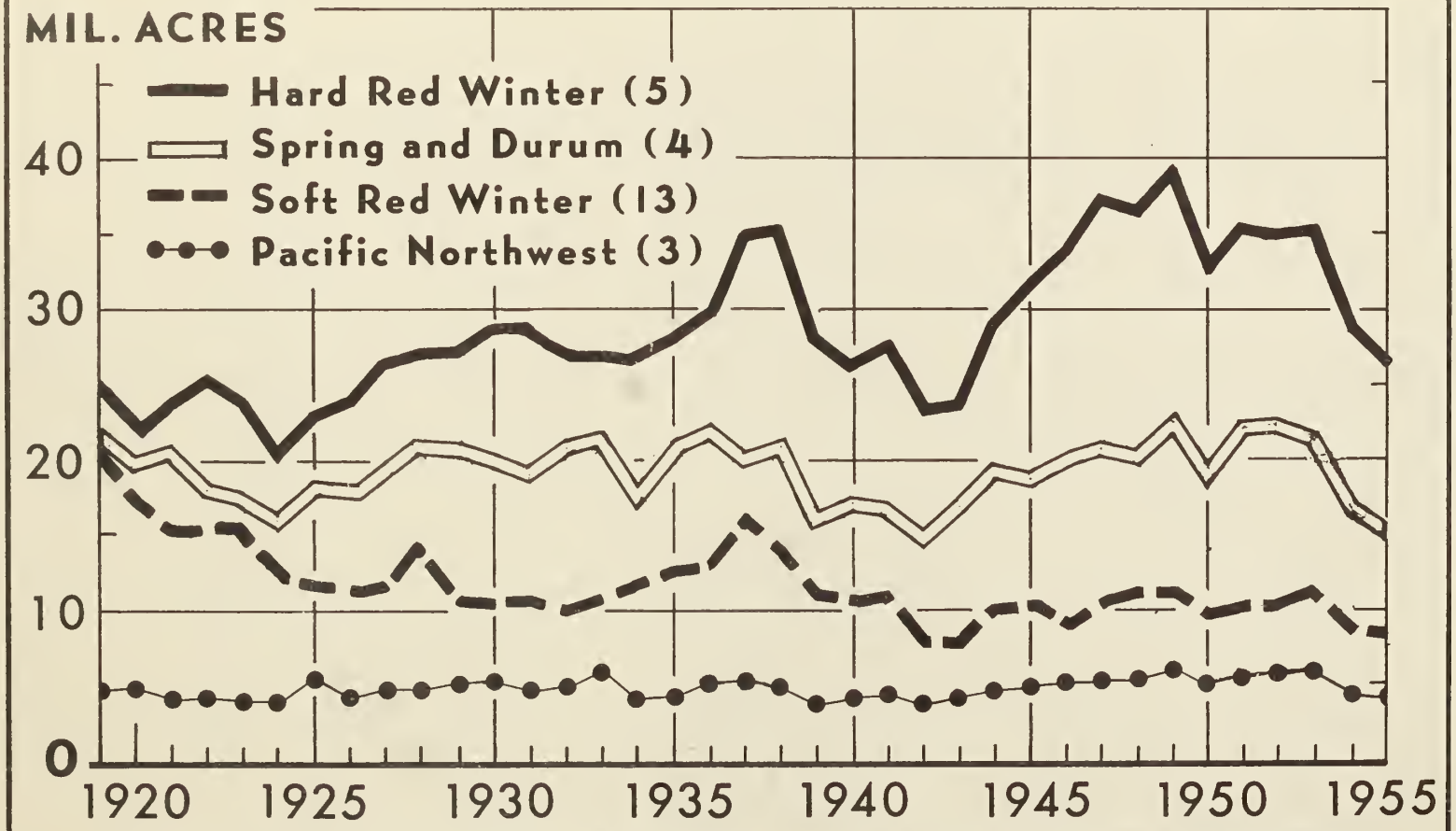
About 57.4 million acres of all wheat are reported seeded or to be seeded for the 1955 crop. This is 4.6 million acres below the 62.0 million acres seeded for the 1954 crop, and 18.0 million acres below the 1944-53 average. The wheat acreage allotment program, with marketing quotas, is the principal factor in the decline.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 662 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. If farmers seed the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and yields are average, the spring wheat crop would be about 177 million bushels. On this basis, production of winter and spring wheat would total about 839 million bushels, compared with 970 million bushels in 1954 and 1,154 million bushels, the 1944-53 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

WHEAT SEEDED, BY REGIONS



NUMBER OF STATES INCLUDED SHOWN IN PARENTHESES *DATA FOR 1954 AND 1955 ARE PRELIMINARY*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 651 - 55 (4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The 1955 national acreage seeded to wheat is down 7 percent from that of 1954 and 17 percent from the 1937-41 prewar average. This reflects the response to the acreage allotment program. The estimate of current acreage is based on preliminary figures for the winter crop and farmers' intentions for the spring crop.

Compared with the 1954 seeded acreage, the various regions in 1955 are down as follows: Spring and the Pacific Northwest, 9 percent; hard red winter, 7 percent; and soft red winter, 4 percent. Compared with the prewar average, the various regions are down as follows: Soft red winter, 33 percent; spring, 17 percent; hard red winter, 12 percent; and the Pacific Northwest, 9 percent.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 21, 1955

SUMMARY

The carryover of wheat on July 1, 1955 is now expected to be a record of about a billion bushels. This is about 100 million bushels more than on July 1, 1954, and the smallest increase since 1952-53, when the buildup in stocks began. Reflecting prospects for a further decline in production and some likely increase in disappearance, the carryover on July 1, 1956 may be somewhat smaller than the record stocks on July 1 of this year. Most of the carryover, both this year and next, will be owned or controlled by CCC.

The winter wheat crop is forecast, as of April 1, at 662 million bushels, 16 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and 24 percent below the 1944-53 average. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. If spring wheat farmers seed the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and yields are average, about 177 million bushels would be produced. This would mean a total crop of around 840 million bushels, 14 percent below 1954 and 27 percent below average. Domestic disappearance and exports in 1955-56 may be slightly above the 875 million estimated for this year.

A total of 57.4 million acres of all wheat is indicated by combining the intended seeded acreage of spring wheat with last December's estimate of the acreage of winter wheat planted. This is a decline of about 4.6 million acres from the 62.0 million acres planted for the 1954 wheat crop and 21.4 million acres less than the acreage planted for winter and spring wheat crops in 1953, the last year in which acreage allotments and marketing quotas were not in effect.

Present indications continue to point to an increase of about 5 percent in the total world exports of wheat in 1954-55 over the 852 million bushels exported a year earlier, thus arresting the downward trend since 1951-52, when a record 1,066 million bushels were exported. The quantity of wheat available for export or carryover in the four principal exporting countries as of April 1, 1955, is estimated at about 1,907 million bushels. This is almost the same as the record for that date a year earlier.

It now appears that wheat prices may have started to adjust downward to the new crop movement and to lower loan rates. Cash prices of hard winter wheat at Kansas City and spring wheat at Minneapolis in early April were down about 12 and 17 cents, respectively, from the highs for this marketing year reached in March. The price of soft red winter at St. Louis was down 19 cents compared with its high in late January. Since early April there has been some price recovery, especially in hard winter wheats. The national minimum average loan rate to farmers for the 1955 crop will be $2.06 compared with $2.24 for the 1954 crop.

Fall-sown wheat came through the past winter in generally good condition over most of Europe. Reports to date indicate that winterkill was average or less. Weather was unfavorable for spring work in a number of areas, and in mid-April, though spring seeding was becoming more active, it was still behind schedule in parts. Soil conditions were mostly satisfactory at latest report.

Increased acreage is reported in a number of the larger producing countries, but fall-sown acreage was sharply reduced in the United Kingdom, the Low Countries, and parts of Scandinavia. It is still too early to have a reliable indication of the extent to which these shortages can be made up by increased spring wheat acreage, but it seems unlikely that the total wheat acreage will be as large as in 1954, in those countries.

World wheat production in 1954 was estimated at 6,825 million bushels, 7 percent less than the large 1953 crop, but 17 percent more than the 1945-49 average. The decline from 1953 includes a total reduction of over 500 million bushels in Canada and the United States.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND- In 1945-50, the average supply of wheat in continental United States was 1,407 million bushels (15 percent above the 1,226 million-bushel 1936-45 average). The 1945-50 average consisted of carryover of old wheat (in millions), 232; production, 1,172; and imports for domestic use, 3. Total disappearance averaged 1,155 million bushels, consisting of civilian and military food, 485 in the U. S. and 4 in the Territories; feed, 161; seed, 87; and exports, 418. Use for alcohol averaged only 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of this period were larger than at the beginning, reflecting large crops during the period.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 68 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. From 1938 to late 1944 the level of the loan rates under the support programs, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers paid, was an important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy; large quantities of wheat were also subsidized for industrial use. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, stimulated by the various foreign aid programs, became a very important price factor.

High wheat prices in 1947-48 reflected strong foreign demand for U. S. wheat, resulting from short crops in many importing countries. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor along with the strong demand. The price to growers (which includes unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1950, 1951, and 1952 crops averaged about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage. The price to growers for the 1949 and 1953 crops, however, averaged about 7 and 8 cents, respectively, below the effective loan.

Carryover July 1, 1955 May Be About A Billion Bushels--An All-Time Record

The carryover July 1, 1955 is now expected to be about a billion bushels. The CCC is expected to own or control about a billion bushels, and in addition there will be some old-crop free wheat still available. The derivation of the quantity held under the support program is shown below. Some of these figures used are estimated or forecast.

Item	Quantity
(1) Owned by CCC on July 1, 1954	775
(2) Delivered to CCC, July 1-February 28, 1955	+ 64
(3) Total CCC ownership first 8 months, 1954-55	839
(4) Sales, July 1, 1954-February 28, 1955	- 137
(5) Owned by CCC on February 28, 1955	702
(6) Sales, March 1 to July 1, 1955	- 105
(7) Remaining in hands of CCC on July 1, 1955	597
(8) Deliveries of 1952 and 1953 reseal	+ 18
(9) Old wheat owned by CCC on July 1, 1955	615
(10) 1954 crop deliveries	+ 385
(11) Derived CCC-owned or controlled, July 1, 1955	1,000

Total supplies for 1954-55 are indicated at 1,875 million bushels including the carryover on July 1, 1954 of 902 million bushels, the 1954 crop of 970 million, and an allowance for imports of 3 million (1.4 million bushels were imported July 1 through February 28). With food estimated at 485 million, feed at 75 million, and seed at 65 million, total domestic disappearance is now indicated at 625 million bushels. Exports, which totaled about 209 million bushels in July-March, may amount to 250 million bushels for the 12 months, July-June. This would make total disappearance 875 million bushels. The official carryover estimated for July 1, 1955 will be published July 22.

Wheat Prices Decline from High Levels in Late March

It now appears that wheat prices may have started to adjust downward to the new crop movement and to lower loan rates. Cash prices of hard winter at Kansas City and spring wheat at Minneapolis in early April were down about 12 and 17 cents, respectively, from the high levels of the season reached in March. The price of soft red winter at St. Louis declined 19 cents from late January to early April. Since early April there has been some price recovery, especially in hard winter wheat.

Prices for the 1955 wheat crop will be supported at 82 1/2 percent of the parity price to be set at the beginning of the 1955-56 marketing year, but not less than a national average of $2.06 per bushel, as announced on September 15, 1954. The national average for the 1954 crop was $2.24, determined on the basis of 90 percent of parity as of July 1, 1954.

Wheat from the 1954 crop placed under price support to March 15 totaled 427.1 million bushels, of which 116.5 million were farm-stored, 280.8 million warehouse-stored, and 29.8 million were under purchase agreements. A year earlier, 552.3 million from the larger 1953 crop were under price support. Up to March 15, farmers had redeemed 22.3 million bushels. Sales by CCC, July 1 through April 15, totaled 207 million bushels, of which 185 million were sold for export and 22 million bushels in the domestic market. Sales for export included almost 1 million bushels of wheat which was out of condition, and sales in the domestic market, 8 million bushels of such wheat.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Supplies of wheat in 4 principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina--on January 1, 1944 were a record 2,206 million bushels. By January 1946 they were down to 1,397 million bushels and in January 1947 were 1,352 million. Wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas cause greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47. Supplies increased to 1,872 million in January 1951, declined to 1,668 million a year later, and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,271 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia in 1952. Supplies increased further, by 17 percent, to a new high of 2,647 million bushels on January 1, 1954, and, by another 4 percent, to 2,740 million bushels on January 1, 1953. Supplies by countries, 1945-55, are shown in table 14.

Four-Country Supplies Available For Export or Carryover Slightly Below Record Year Earlier

The quantity of wheat available for export or carryover from current supplies in the four principal exporting countries as of Aptil 1, 1955 is estimated at about 1,907 million bushels. This is almost the same as the record for that date of a year earlier.

In addition to domestic requirements for the full year, the United States had on April 1 about 1,042 million bushels available for export or for carryover into the new marketing year beginning July 1. Canada had about 551 million bushels available for export during the remainder of the season or for carryover August 1, the beginning of the new marketing year in that country.

Argentina's excess over domestic requirements on April 1 was estimated at about 158 million bushels. This is available for export and for carryover into the next marketing year beginning December 1, 1955. The estimate for Australia for the same date is about 156 million bushels. Table 15 shows how these figures were derived and figures are shown for the same date for the 2 preceding years.

World Wheat Crop in 1954 7 Percent Below Large Crop Year Earlier

World wheat production in 1954 is estimated at 6,825 million bushels by the Foreign Agricultural Service. (See table 11). This is 485 million bushels, or 7 percent, less than the large 1953 wheat crop, but 985 million bushels, or 17 percent, more than the 1945-49 average. The decline this year includes a total reduction of over 500 million bushels in the crops in Canada and the United States. Wheat production in Europe, estimated at 1,710 million bushels, is slightly less than the record in 1953. Sharp increases were reported for France and Spain, while production in Italy was much lower. Production of wheat in Asia was placed at 1,715 million bushels and in Africa at 210 million bushels, the same as in 1953. The wheat crop in Argentina was forecast at 275 million bushels, about 47 million above the previous year. The crop in Australia is estimated at 167 million bushels for 1954-55 compared with 198 million in 1953-54.

World Exports of Wheat Up About 5 Percent

Present indications continue to point to an increase of about 5 percent in the total exports of wheat in 1954-55 over the 852 million bushels exported a year earlier, thus arresting the downward trend in world exports from the record 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. United States exports are expected to be about 250 million bushels compared with 217 million in 1953-54. Canadian exports will probably be somewhat below last season's level of 288 million bushels.

Argentina's 1954-55 (July-June) exports will probably exceed the 110 million bushels exported in 1953-54. The 1954-55 crop of 275 million bushels would be sufficient to provide exports of that size in view of the shipments made since July 1954 from old-crop wheat. Australia's exports are expected to be well above the 71 million of 1953-54 (July-June). The 1954 crop was smaller than in 1953 but very large supplies of old-crop wheat are available.

Exports and percentage of total exports by the four major exporting countries, 5-year averages, 1919-49, annual, 1950-51 through 1953-54, and July-March, 1953-54 and 1954-55, are shown in table 15.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1955-56

BACKGROUND - Unusually large exports of breadgrains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large United States exports also held down the increase in the size of the carryover through July 1952. Exports of wheat, including products, during the marketing years 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged 444 million bushels, but declined to 299 million bushels in 1949-50. Largely as a result of the war in Korea and reduced availability in other exporting countries, exports from the United States in 1950-51 increased to 366

million bushels. In 1951-52 they reached 475 million bushels, reflecting small exports from Southern Hemisphere countries and unusually large takings by European countries, Japan, India, and Brazil. In the 7 years ending with 1951-52 the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels, or 46 percent of the total world trade.

Exports declined about one-third in 1952-53, dropping to 317 million bushels. With a record 1952 crop in Canada, exports from that country again exceeded those from the United States, as was the case prior to 1945-46. In 1952-53, total world trade in wheat and flour declined to about 987 million bushels, 7 percent below the all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. This reflected a record world 1952 wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries. It also reflected the negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

In 1953-54, world trade continued to decline and the share of the United States dropped. Larger quantities were available in other exporting countries, while import requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53.

Smaller 1955 Crop May Be Less than Total Disappearance

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 662 million bushels as of April 1, 16 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and 24 percent below the 1944-53 average. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. If spring wheat farmers seed the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and yields are average, the spring wheat crop would be about 177 million bushels. The acreage finally seeded to spring wheat may be affected somewhat by developments after March 1. Announcement by the Department 1/ on March 8 of the amendment to the wheat allotment program specifically stating how durum wheat could be sown in excess of allotments may result in some shift back to this crop from other grains. Difficulties in obtaining seed of rust resistant varieties, and in controlling disease, however, may restrict the shift.

The winter wheat forecast of April 1 and the 177 million bushels for spring wheat, based on intentions and average yields, add to an all-wheat total of about 840 million bushels. This is 14 percent smaller than 970 million bushels produced in 1954, and 27 percent below the 1944-53 average of 1,154 million bushels. (Table 2).

1/ Public law 8, 54th Congress, required the Secretary of Agriculture to increase farm marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1955 Class II Durum wheat crop was signed by the President on February 19, 1955. The change in marketing quotas must be on farms where Class II Durum wheat has been produced in one or more of the past ten years in counties designated by the Secretary in the States of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

A crop of 840 million bushels would be below the likely total disappearance and result in some reduction in the carryover.

Domestic disappearance for 1955-56 is estimated at about 650 million bushels. Food and seed use may be about the same as the 485 million and 65 million bushels estimated for 1954-55, while feed use may be 100 million bushels, which is above that for the current year. United States exports in 1955-56 will depend upon many factors, including the size and distribution of the 1955 crop in countries other than the United States. If overall conditions are about the same as in 1954-55, exports from the United States would probably be about the same as in the current year.

Seeded Acreage of All Wheat
Reduced about 7 Percent

Seedings of all spring wheat planted in 1955 will be the lowest of record, if growers carry out their planting intentions as of March 1. Indications point to only 14.0 million acres seeded this year, one-eighth less than last year and slightly less than the previous low of 14.1 million acres seeded in 1942. The 10-year average for all spring wheat is 20.5 million seeded acres.

A total of 57.4 million acres of all wheat is indicated by combining the intended seeded acreage of spring wheat with the acreage of winter wheat planted as estimated last December. This is a decline of about 4.6 million acres from the 62.0 million acres planted for the 1954 wheat crop and 21.4 million acres less than the acreage planted for winter and spring wheat crops in 1953, the last year in which acreage allotments and marketing quotas were not in effect. A total of 57.4 million acres seeded to wheat would not necessarily be in excess of the 55-million acreage allotmetn, because allotments this year are on the basis of wheat harvested as grain.

Intended plantings of durum wheat are indicated at only 1.1 million acres, one-third less than last year and less than half of average. This prospective acreage does not take into account additional plantings that may result from the Department's announcement in early March of increased acreage allotments to provide for increased production of Class II Durum wheat in 1955 in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana. No separate estimates of durum wheat acreage in Montana are being prepared, but increased durum plantings in this area appear likely, since the crop there may be less susceptible to rust damage than that of other States. Below average yields the past few years, largely the result of damage from stem rust, has discouraged plantings of durum wheat. The 1954 durum crop was the smallest of record.

The acreage of other spring wheat is indicated at 12.8 million acres. This would be one-tenth less than the acreage planted in 1954 and nearly 5 million acres or 28 percent below average. Intended acreage in the North Central States is only about 5 percent below last year. In the Western States, where more of the allotted acreage was seeded to winter wheat, spring wheat plantings of one-fifth less than last year are indicated.

Winter Wheat Crop Forecast on April 1 Down One-Sixth from Last Year

The winter wheat crop is indicated, as of April 1, at 662 million bushels. This would be one-sixth smaller than the 1954 crop of 791 million bushels and nearly one-fourth less than average. Declines from the prospective production as of December 1 in several of the important Great Plains wheat States and in most southern States more than offset improvement in most North Central States. This has resulted in a decline of 16 million bushels from the forecast on December 1. The April forecast is based upon an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and upon soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting crop production. The indicated yield at 15.2 bushels per seeded acre compares with 17.2 bushels in 1954 and 15.5 bushels in 1953. The 1944-53 average yield is 15.8 bushels per seeded acre.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 9.0 million acres, 20.7 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is somewhat greater than the 17.3 percent indicated last December. Of the 9.0 million-acre total, 7.6 million acres are in the 5-State area of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. For the U. S. last year, 7.4 million acres, or 16.2 percent of the total acreage seeded, were lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States from Nebraska to Texas and westward, wheat prospects show a decline or no change from the December 1 forecast. Below normal precipitation and several dust storms resulted in lower production prospects in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Over a considerable area in 5 States centering about the Oklahoma Panhandle, timely rainfall will be needed to carry remaining acreage to maturity. In the southern part of the western Great Plains and eastward to the Atlantic, freezing temperatures in late March resulted in considerable damage to wheat. In many parts of this area temperatures were a record low for late March and damage has been difficult to assess, since there has been no experience with similar conditions in the past. Undoubtedly, in the southern States east of the Mississippi River, there will be more wheat acreage diverted to uses other than grain than intended earlier.

From Missouri and Illinois eastward, winter losses have been light and even though advancement of growth on April 1 was less than usual, prospects are generally good to excellent. In this area, the crop was not far enough advanced for the late March cold weather to cause much damage.

In Kansas, considerable loss of acreage has occurred in the southwestern part of the State, where wheat has been plagued by severe drought, high winds, and the effects of low temperature in late March. In other areas of Kansas, prospects for the wheat crop appear fair generally, with eastern and north central counties quite good. In Oklahoma and Texas, dust storms and inadequate moisture in the western areas have resulted in heavy abandonment of acreage. In central and eastern Oklahoma and in the Texas Low Rolling Plains counties and wheat areas in Texas further east, the crop is in fair to good condition.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska on April 1 were good, although down somewhat from last December. Moisture supplies have generally been adequate. Low temperatures in late March appear to have resulted in little injury. Some damage from high winds was reported in western counties. In Colorado, prospects for winter wheat are the poorest in years. Lack of fall and winter precipitation, and some periods of strong winds, have been unfavorable for the crop in southeastern Colorado. In Montana, Washington, and Idaho, acreage losses are expected to be less than average. Production forecasts for these three States show no change from December 1.

European Winter Wheat Outlook
Generally Favorable 2/

Winter wheat acreage in Europe normally amounts to about 90 percent of the total. Fall-sown wheat came through the past winter in generally good condition over most of Europe. Reports to date indicate that winter-kill was average or less, despite extreme variations in temperature, with alternate freezing and thawing in parts. Weather was unfavorable for spring work in a number of areas, and in mid-April, though spring seeding was becoming more active, it was still behind schedule in parts. Soil conditions were mostly satisfactory at latest report.

Increased acreage is reported in a number of the larger producing countries, but fall-sown acreage was sharply reduced in the United Kingdom, the Low Countries, and parts of Scandinavia. It is still too early to have a reliable indication of the extent to which these shortages can be made up by increased spring wheat acreage, but it seems unlikely that the total wheat acreage will be as large as in 1954, in those countries.

The acreage of winter wheat in France is one of the largest of recent years, though not quite up to the acreage of a year ago. The condition of the winter crop is satisfactory and prospects indicate that an above-average production is probable.

Prospects in Italy are very favorable. Good weather favored fall seeding, and total acreage is believed to be larger than in 1954. Weather conditions have been favorable to date and moisture supplies excellent in most areas. Increased use of fertilizer and selected seed also contributes to the favorable outlook.

Some decrease in winter wheat acreage is estimated from Western Germany, where heavy fall rains interfered with seeding. Condition of winter grains was mostly satisfactory at latest report, but spring seeding was very backward, running at times as much as 3 weeks behind normal.

Dry conditions hampered fall seeding operations in Spain, but acreage of winter wheat appears to be as large as that of any recent year, despite that handicap. Light rains in December and heavy rains in January improved the outlook materially, and prospects were mostly satisfactory at latest report.

2/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, April 25, 1955.

Weather conditions in the United Kingdom were distinctly unfavorable for fall seeding, as a result of heavy rains and extensive flooding. Winter wheat acreage early in December was estimated to be only about half the acreage seeded at that time a year earlier. Winter wheat acreage has amounted to 62-75 percent of the total wheat acreage in recent years. This is a smaller percentage than in earlier years, reflecting increased mechanization, which permits more timely operations. It would appear unlikely, however, that the full arrears in seeding of winter wheat could be made up in increased spring seeding, especially since spring field work has been delayed by excessive moisture.

Conditions in the Danube Basin countries are generally good. Fall seedings in Yugoslavia and Hungary were better than those in Rumania and Bulgaria. In Yugoslavia, the acreage is reported to be slightly larger than for 1954. Following an exceptionally mild winter, conditions for spring work were reported favorable.

Fall seeding took place under generally favorable conditions in Hungary. Crops developed well, but acreage of winter grains was slightly below that of 1954, partly because of a shortage of seed. Farmers were urged to increase the acreage of spring grains to make good the arrears in fall sowing. Wet, cold weather, however, was making field work difficult in mid-March.

Seeding of wheat in Rumania in the fall of 1954 was delayed, mainly because of the late corn harvest, on the basis of incomplete information. A mild winter, with more precipitation than in 1953, was reported. Spring work has been curtailed by heavy rains and late snow.

In Bulgaria, also, fall seeding of wheat was delayed in certain areas because of dry weather. Spring work, as well, has been delayed by unfavorable weather conditions, principally late snows.

Wheat prospects are favorable in Greece, where weather conditions favored fall seeding and development of the grain. Good rainfall has been reported for most areas, with flooding in some areas. Damage from flooding was not believed to have materially affected the over-all prospects for the country, at latest report.

Canadian Wheat Acreage Down
about 3 Percent

If farmers' current plans are realized, wheat acreage in Canada in 1955 will register the third consecutive annual decrease. On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1, the acreage seeded to spring wheat will be slightly less than 23.0 million acres, a decrease of 600,000 acres from 1954. An indicated decrease of 840,000 acres in Saskatchewan is almost entirely responsible for this year's lower acreage, considerably more than offsetting increases planned in Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. The indicated shift from wheat to coarse grains in parts of Saskatchewan is most marked in districts where wheat rust was heaviest in 1954.

The combined acreage of spring and winter wheat, at 23.6 million acres, will, if realized, be the smallest since 1945 and will be about 10 percent below the five-year (1949-53) average of 26.3 million. Ontario's winter wheat acreage, based on the preliminary estimate issued last November, is placed at 639,000 acres. The relatively small amount of winter wheat grown in other provinces is included with spring wheat for the purpose of these estimates.

Minimum National Average 1955
Support Price $2.06 Per Bushel

The Secretary announced on September 15, 1954 that the national average support price for the 1955 crop would be not less than $2.06 per bushel, 18 cents less than the support for the 1954 crop. This was 82½ percent of the August 15, 1954 wheat parity price of $2.50. 3/ If the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1955 (the beginning of the marketing year for the 1955 crop) is higher, the support level will be increased to reflect 82½ percent of the parity price at that time. Parity as of March 15 this year was $2.52. 4/

As in the past 4 years, farmers will again assume warehouse storage charges. Prices to growers in 1953-54 averaged $2.04 per bushel, 17 cents below the announced loan rate, or about 8 cents below the effective rate--announced rate with allowance for warehouse storage. In calculating the average price unredeemed loan wheat is priced at the loan rates.

Set-Aside Raised from
400 Million to 500 Million

The Secretary of Agriculture on March 30 announced that an additional 100 million bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat stocks had been "set aside" under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1954. This brings the total of wheat set-aside to 500 million bushels, the maximum authorized. On September 15, 1954, 400 million bushels of wheat were set aside in the initial action under these special provisions.

The Agricultural Act of 1954 provided that not less than 400 million nor more than 500 million bushels of CCC-held wheat were to be set aside and insulated from normal markets. This wheat can then be disposed of in ways which will not disturb normal trade in either domestic or foreign markets. No sales of wheat from the set-aside can be made for

3/ Parity is determined by multiplying the base price of 88.4 cents per bushel (average of 60 months from August 1909 to July 1914) by the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes (1910-14=100), which, as of August 15, 1954 was 283. The minimum loan for the 1955 crop at the national farm level, at 82½ percent of the resulting parity of $2.50, equaled $2.06.

4/ The index of prices paid, interest, and taxes on March 15, 1955, was 285, which x 88.4 results in a parity of $2.52, 82½ percent of which is $2.08.

"unrestricted" use (to meet the need for increased supplies 5/)at less than 105 percent of the current parity price 6/.

Raising the wheat set-aside from 400 million to 500 million bushels may affect the minimum support level for the 1956 crop; wheat remaining in the set-aside is not counted in computing the price support level. Nevertheless, the support level for the 1956 wheat crop is likely to be below that for this year's crop. Under the Agricultural Act of 1954, the support for the 1956 crop will range from 90 to 75 percent of parity compared with a range of 90 to 82 1/2 percent of parity from the 1955 crop. In addition the Act also requires a shift from the "old" to the "new" parity at the rate of 5 percent a year beginning in 1956. Consequently, the loan rate for the 1956 crop will be based on "transitional" parity--95 percent of the old parity price.

The actual minimum loan rate will depend on the total supply available., excluding amounts remaining in the set-aside, and could result in a minimum price range between 82 and 75 percent of parity. If old parity at the time next year's loan rate is calculated is the same as in March, 1955, the transitional parity would be $2.39 per bushel. Thus, the national average loan rate would be between $1.96 per bushel (82 percent of parity) and $1.79 per bushel (75 percent of parity).

These calculations, of course, also assume that farmers will vote in favor of marketing quotas for the 1956 crop. If quotas are voted down, the loan rate to producers as set by law is 50 percent of parity. Using the "transitional" parity figured above, this would be $1.20 per bushel.

Department Will Not Develop
A Feed-Wheat Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on March 9 that it will not initiate a program for the subsidized distribution of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat stocks for feed use. In general, CCC wheat cannot be sold domestically at less than 105 percent of the price support level plus handling charges. There are exceptions for commodities which are going out of condition, and for sales for feed use under special conditions. Some minor quantities of wheat which was not of accepted food-

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5/ The "set-aside" may be disposed of only for (1) foreign relief purposes, (2) developing new or expanded markets, (3) donation to school lunch programs, (4) transfer to the national stockpile, (5) research, experimental, or educational purposes, (6) disaster relief purposes in the United States, (7) sales to meet the need for increased supplies, in which case, the sales price shall be not less than 105 percent of current parity.

6/ The CCC is authorized to sell in the domestic market wheat other than from the set-aside out of stocks it owns at 105 percent of the current support price plus reasonable carrying charges.

use quality have in the past been sold for feed use at feed price levels. Some relatively small quantities of CCC-owned wheat which is not suitable for storage, in selected locations, are currently offered for sale in the Department's monthly domestic sales list, for feed use at market prices. Other than a continuation of these relatively minor special sales, however, the Department does not plan a wheat feed-use program.

The CCC Authorized to Consolidate and Rotate CCC-owned Wheat

The Department announced on March 29 that the CCC has been authorized to consolidate and rotate CCC-owned stocks of wheat by selling its wheat and repurchasing equivalent quantities. This action is authorized by the set-aside provision (Section 104) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 and will be applied for the present in a limited manner.

This method will permit more orderly handling of the inventory of wheat the CCC now has in the set-aside and will also enable quicker and more efficient turnover of stocks to hold deterioration to a minimum. In consolidating stocks, the CCC will sell wheat at prevailing market prices where located at country or inland storage points and offset such sales by purchasing wheat of equal quantity or value at terminal or port location where it can be more readily moved into use. Rotation of the wheat inventory where needed because of age, questionable storability, or other reasons, will be carried out in a similar manner, by selling and buying equivalent quantities of wheat. Under this method of operation, wheat will move in the normal way throguh private trade channels and CCC will have considerably more flexibility in the handling of its inventory.

USDA officials pointed out that several weeks may be needed before full details of this operation can be announced.

Survey Shows Increase in Commercial Grain Storage Capacity

Nation-wide off-farm commercial-type grain storage capacity was estimated at 2,819,815,000 bushels as of December 31 compared with 2,175,942,000 in 1951, when the last survey was made. This represents an increase of 643,873,000 bushels. The facilities included in the total are private, public, and some flat storage. The facilities surveyed are for storage of wheat, oats, barley, shelled corn, field seeds, dried beans and peas, rice, and other grains. CCC-owned emergency storage is not included. This totals around 840 million bushels, not including the mothball fleet, in which about 70 million bushels of wheat is stored. The storage capacity in about 45 major terminals and sub-terminals in the U. S., for which commercial stocks are reported, totaled about 623 million as of December 31, 1954, compared with about 520 million on June 1, 1951. This is an increase of about 103 million bushels. A breakdown by States is shown in table 1.

EFFECTS ON OUTLOOK FORECASTS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EARLY SEASON AND FINAL ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION 7/

It is well known that early-season forecasts of production on the average differ more from the final estimates than do later forecasts. This article summarized one phase of a research project designed to determine by how much the forecasts in each month differ from the final estimate. One segment of the project is discussed here--that relating to wheat, rye, and rice, the crops for which outlook forecasts are given in the Wheat Situation.

The first forecast of thepproduction of winter wheat is published about December 20 of the year before harvest. Monthly forecasts of production of winter wheat are made by the Crop Reporting Board from April through August. In each case, monthly forecasts are based on the condition of the crop on the first of the month and assume average weather during the remainder of the growing season. A preliminary estimate of the production for the year is issued in December, and a revised estimate is published in the annual summary report for the following December. A further revision, based on Census benchmark data published every 5 years, is made as soon as possible after these data become available. Similar information is issued for spring wheat, with a breakdown into durum and other spring wheat, and rye and rice, although the months in which these forecasts are issued differ from those for winter wheat.

One way in which differences between early-season forecasts and final production estimates can be studied is in terms of standard deviations of the differences. Standard deviations are a measure of the amount of scatter or dispersion about an average such that the average plus or minus one standard deviation will ordinarily include about two-thirds of the observations. With the kind of data analyzed in this study, the size of the standard deviation directly indicates the relative size of the differences for any given monthly forecast from the preliminary December production estimate. A forecast of the winter wheat drop in the December prior to harvest first was published in 1936. Based on data for 1936-53, the standard deviation of the difference between this forecast and the estimate of the size of the crop published in December following harvest is 131 million bushels. This means that roughly two-thirds of the differences between the early December forecast and the production estimate [illegible].

7/ Summary of an article by Hyman Weingarten. The research on which this article is based was carried on under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

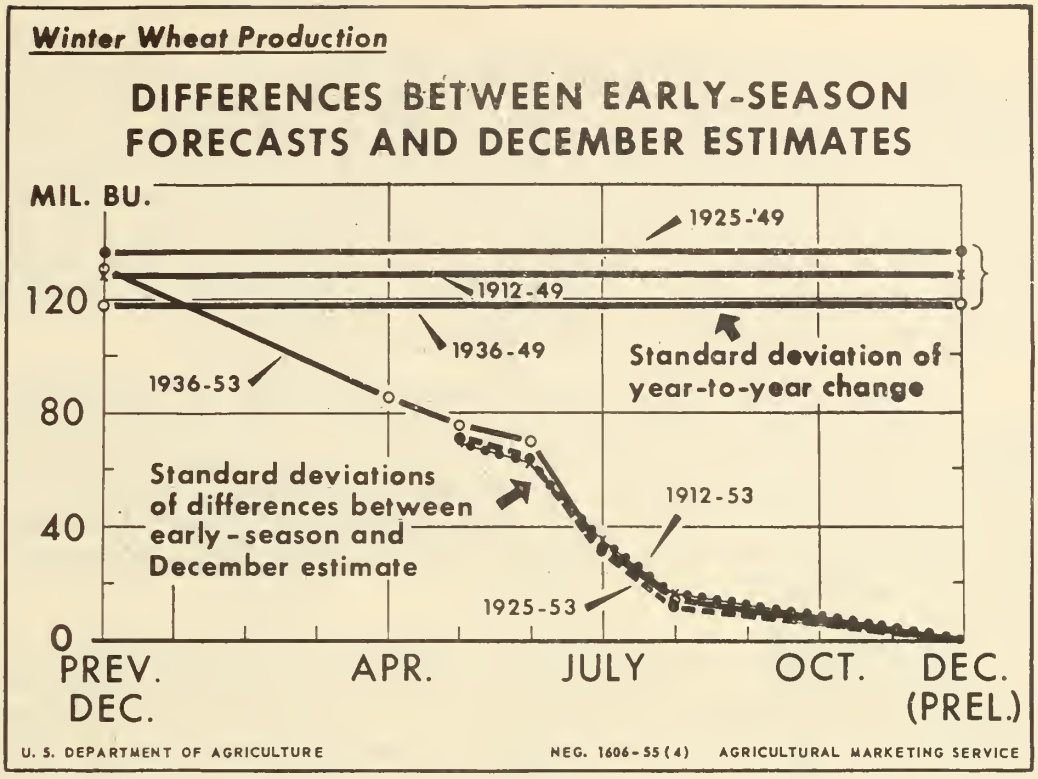

Figure 1

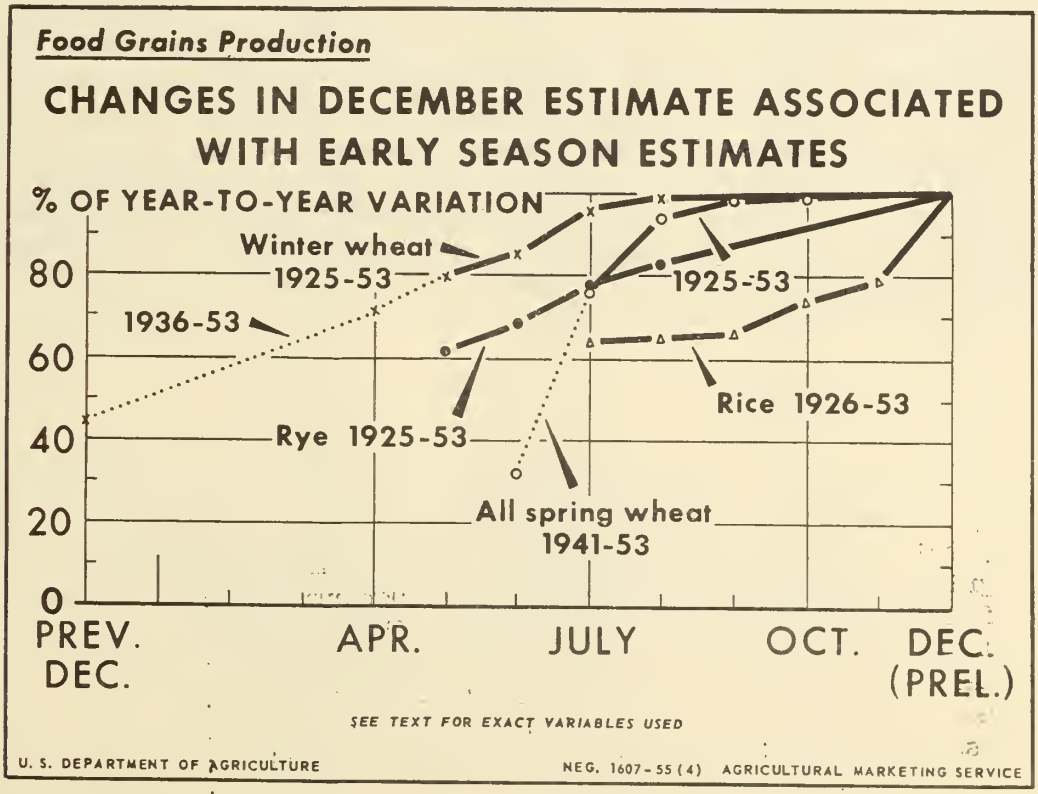

Figure 2

will equal or be less than 131 million bushels. For the April forecast, this figure drops to 85 million bushels. A decline to 70 million bushels takes place for the June forecast, with a drop to 14 million bushels in August. Forecasts of the winter wheat crop issued in May and subsequent months go back to 1912. Figure 1 shows standard deviations based on data for 3 periods -- 1912-53, 1925-53 and 1936-53. The 3 sets of figures are almost identical, suggesting that the past 18 years are long enough to give a reasonable estimate of the relative size of the differences for the early-season forecasts.

Figure 1 also shows the standard deviations of the year-to-year changes in production for the periods 1912-49, 1925-49, and 1936-49. These computations were based on the production estimates made after Census data became available. Standard deviations of the differences for early-season forecasts are smaller than the standard deviations of year-to-year changes in all months of forecast except the December prior to harvest.

Another way to study the usefulness of the early-season production forecasts in connection with price or utilization forecasts is in terms of the percentage of variation of the year-to-year changes in production that could be forecast by making use of them. These percentages are summarized in figure 2 for the various crops, using a consistent time period to the extent possible. Only 44 percent of the year-to-year variation of production of winter wheat can be forecast on the average by making use of the December forecast for the year preceding harvest, but this percentage increases to about 80 in May, to about 95 in July, and to over 99 in August. For the spring wheats, the forecasts from September on explain over 95 percent of the year-to-year variation in production. For rye, the last forecast, issued in August, is associated with only about 85 percent of the year-to-year change in production, and the November forecast for rice is associated with only about 80 percent of the change in the preliminary December production estimate for that crop. Adjustments on the average after the preliminary December estimate are negligible for all items except rice.

Copies of this article in full can be obtained by writing the Division of Marketing Information, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. The complete article discusses data and methods of analysis used and presents complete details for the several crops. It also includes a discussion of relations between the several available estimates of season average prices.

Table 1 .- Estimated capacity of off-farm commercial-type grain storage facilities, 1954 with comparison

State	1951 total storage	1954 storage		
		Bulk	Sack or other	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Alabama	4,625	5,334	540	5,874
Arizona	7,450	11,943	2,108	14,051
Arkansas	28,950	37,774	2,038	39,812
California	116,234	78,328	65,776	144,104
Colorado	36,018	40,950	6,001	46,951
Connecticut	536	307	229	536
Delaware	1,434	3,665	106	3,771
Florida	5,455	1,709	4,852	6,561
Georgia	12,208	11,479	6,627	18,106
Idaho	39,783	37,191	12,579	49,770
Illinois	201,365	222,913	1,784	224,697
Indiana	48,958	55,939	395	56,334
Iowa	90,729	122,489	357	122,846
Kansas	206,948	331,430	1,040	332,470
Kentucky	17,596	24,720	3,085	27,805
Louisiana	36,561	18,092	23,653	41,745
Maine	2,025	1,980	45	2,025
Maryland	14,947	15,023	336	15,359
Massachusetts	4,445	3,559	994	4,553
Michigan	22,833	26,946	4,900	31,846
Minnesota	191,089	211,686	544	212,230
Mississippi	8,247	5,713	1,304	7,017
Missouri	90,609	117,932	1,639	119,571
Montana	30,656	33,524	976	34,500
Nebraska	69,057	123,478	3,003	126,481
Nevada	584	1,091	465	1,556
New Hampshire	969	346	665	1,011
New Jersey	8,328	7,616	712	8,328
New Mexico	9,412	8,068	1,630	9,698
New York	84,445	80,136	5,248	85,384
North Carolina	10,290	10,495	3,287	13,782
North Dakota	63,476	74,768	---	74,768
Ohio	76,514	85,067	873	85,940
Oklahoma	96,157	137,773	1,460	139,233
Oregon	48,787	57,610	12,745	70,355
Pennsylvania	21,109	21,947	2,669	24,616
Rhode Island	138	31	103	134
South Carolina	3,000	3,203	857	4,060
South Dakota	27,551	36,586	20	36,606
Tennessee	16,182	17,522	3,202	20,724
Texas	217,481	257,025	32,937	289,962
Utah	15,228	12,885	2,713	15,598
Vermont	1,931	1,055	1,370	2,425
Virginia	8,350	7,881	2,667	10,548
Washington	90,674	124,336	8,672	133,008
West Virginia	734	596	127	723
Wisconsin	81,763	92,935	4,061	96,996
Wyoming	4,081	3,412	1,633	5,045
Total	2,175,942	2,586,488	233,027	2,819,515

Table 2.--All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-55

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	12.1	571,459
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,389	52,399	14.1	740,682
1951	78,048	12.6	980,810	55,784	11.6	646,325
1952	78,337	16.6	1,298,957	56,730	18.7	1,059,558
1953	78,789	14.8	1,169,484	56,998	15.5	881,608
1954 1/	61,971	15.6	969,781	46,084	17.2	790,737
1955 2/	57,402		(839,000)	43,442	15.2	662,252

1/ Preliminary.
2/ April 1 estimate.

Table 3.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-55

Year	Region			
	Hard red winter wheat 1/	Spring wheat 2/	Soft red winter wheat 3/	Pacific Northwest 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1929-33	27,636	20,416	10,568	5,202
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,526	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	26,112	17,248	10,658	4,171
1941	27,508	16,762	10,736	4,129
1942	23,280	14,737	8,339	3,502
1943	23,525	17,083	8,238	4,205
1944	28,961	19,193	9,978	4,602
1945	31,952	18,616	10,294	4,793
1946	33,837	20,037	9,034	5,143
1947	37,553	20,648	10,289	5,373
1948	36,509	20,244	11,156	5,582
1949	39,385	22,693	11,165	5,950
1950	32,890	18,967	9,967	5,168
1951	35,436	22,091	10,128	5,848
1952	35,351	22,143	10,175	5,963
1953	35,193	21,392	11,165	6,208
1954 5/	28,693	16,490	8,698	4,491
1955 6/	26,677	15,026	8,328	4,069

1/ Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado.
2/ North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
3/ Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, and West Virginia.
4/ Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ December 1954 winter estimate and March 1955 spring prospective plantings.

Table 4 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-54 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	483,961	91,094	693	178,408	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,376	95,015	193	105,455	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,265	80,815	192	111,211	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,919	1,456,022	489,827	87,427	192	102,690	680,136	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,059,788
1951	396,234	980,810	31,609	1,408,653	481,545	87,252	930	92,203	661,930	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,152,983
1952	255,670	1,298,957	21,602	1,576,229	474,187	88,258	175	118,006	680,626	13,620	315,652	3,845	1,013,743
1953 7/	562,486	1,169,484	5,537	1,737,507	473,766	70,195	178	60,277	604,416	12,034	215,199	3,953	835,602
1954 7/	901,905	969,781	(3,000)	(1,874,686)									

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; and for 1953-54, 216.5.

6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-54

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial: Regular	Commercial: In bond 2/	USDA procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total								
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,586	0	1,586	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,359	0	1,359	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,688	0	1,688	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,459	0	1,459	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,655	0	1,655	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,751	0	1,751	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,577	0	1,577	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,486	0	1,486	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,845	0	1,845	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,813	0	1,813	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,744	0	1,744	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,941	0	1,941	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,842	0	1,842	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,634	923	2,557	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,069	1,439	2,508	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	204	2,803	3,007	---	11,649	4,324	15,973
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	159	1,328	1,487	---	11,649	5,701	17,350
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	180	1,444	1,624	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	181	1,409	1,590	2,807	27,457	11,615	41,879
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	245	2,417	2,662	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,028	5,317	147,973	2,014	0	2,014	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,243	0	2,243	23,179	4,992	880	29,051
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,220	0	2,220	26,076	11,350	523	37,949
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	200,172	1,960	0	1,960	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	2,067	0	2,067	48,570	18,001	449	67,020
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,897	0	1,897	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,831	0	1,831	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,884	0	1,884	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,938	0	1,938	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	2,063	0	2,063	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,827	0	1,827	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	2,045	0	2,045	18,757	3,964	1,980	24,701
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,998	0	1,998	4,046	3,629	1,696	9,371
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,994	0	1,994	1,208	4,376	1,759	7,343
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,818	0	1,818	686	3,551	2,070	6,307
1953 Jan.-June	132,183	9,338	141,521	18,391	292	705	19,388	307	0	307	161,216	2,027	0	2,027	2,016	3,443	1,854	7,313
July-Dec.	59,307	32,356	91,663	15,230	175	684	16,089	258	0	258	108,010	2,029	0	2,029	336	4,201	1,617	6,154
1954 Jan.-June	84,686	5,157	89,843	16,146	3	925	17,074	272	0	272	107,189	1,924	0	1,924	953	3,506	1,421	5,880
July-Dec.	92,071	8,259	100,330	20,165	286	120	20,571	323	0	323	121,224	1,939	0	1,939	963	2,938	1,357	5,258

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.
2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.
3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter, total exports including wheat and other products, are given in table , footnote 5.
4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.
5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 6 .- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-54

Calendar year	Production (commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina, and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports			Shipments to Territories	Military 5/	Domestic disappearance	
					Flour		Other products 4/			Civilian	Per capita 6/
					Commercial 2/	Department of Agriculture 3/					
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	208,517	40	75	208,482	6,463	-	61	1,142	-	200,816	156
1936	217,618	93	80	217,631	7,173	-	83	1,240	-	209,135	161
1937	214,459	61	82	214,438	8,727	-	90	1,299	-	204,322	156
1938	219,174	21	83	219,112	10,219	-	100	1,286	-	207,507	158
1939	223,589	55	83	223,561	15,184	-	130	1,269	-	206,978	156
1940	217,300	68	83	217,285	11,316	-	101	1,356	-	204,512	153
1941	220,957	16	83	220,890	11,191	294	101	1,432	2,980	204,892	153
1942	224,594	89	84	224,599	6,507	2,434	138	2,042	7,625	205,853	154
1943	240,671	58	85	240,644	7,149	7,174	951	1,826	13,849	209,695	161
1944	245,757	82	85	245,754	12,718	6,557	1,017	1,279	32,711	191,472	147
1945	276,520	60	86	276,494	17,087	4,196	2,651	1,972	42,686	207,902	159
1946	280,688	15	87	280,616	34,076	18,937	1,360	1,803	7,854	216,586	154
1947	307,191	10	88	307,113	62,309	20,312	1,341	1,613	22,989	198,549	137
1948	280,742	14	88	280,668	38,245	15,164	2,549	1,592	24,162	198,956	135
1949	235,722	75	88	235,709	22,762	3,598	266	1,572	7,366	200,145	134
1950	226,136	48	88	226,096	17,601	2,009	211	1,602	2,221	202,452	133
1951	230,472	50	88	230,434	20,856	2,103	198	1,662	4,815	200,800	131
1952	229,273	43	88	229,228	20,023	874	248	1,584	4,918	201,581	130
1953 7/	223,282	88	88	223,282	16,751	596	243	1,670	4,642	199,380	126
1954 7/	222,854	85	88	222,851	16,424	448	256	1,596	3,944	200,183	124

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (1909-39, estimated by the former BAE, now AMS, largely on basis of Census figures as adjusted by Food Research Institute; 1940-52, reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by AMS.

2/ Commercial deliveries for export include milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat.

3/ U.S.D.A. procurement for export other than supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas.

4/ Commercial deliveries for export and U.S.D.A. procurement for export of semolina, macaroni, and bakery products in terms of flour.

5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Covers supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U. S. Armed Forces. 6/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Wheat flour: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-54 1/

Year	Year beginning - January: Commercially produced 2/: Total	Per capita 3/	Commercially and non-commercially produced 4/: Total	Per capita 3/	Year beginning - July: Commercially produced 2/: Total	Per capita 3/	Commercially and non-commercially produced 4/: Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds
1935	194,028	150.4	200,816	155.7	197,054	152.2	203,998	157.5
1936	202,718	156.2	209,135	161.1	200,350	153.8	206,240	158.3
1937	198,539	152.0	204,322	156.4	198,744	151.5	204,420	155.8
1938	201,742	153.3	207,507	157.7	202,937	153.5	208,791	157.9
1939	201,672	152.0	206,978	156.0	201,576	151.2	206,334	154.8
1940	199,912	149.2	204,512	152.6	202,591	151.3	207,033	154.6
1941	200,735	150.1	204,892	153.2	195,242	145.6	199,114	148.5
1942	202,359	151.8	205,853	154.4	207,024	157.3	210,140	159.7
1943	206,916	158.4	209,695	160.6	200,532	153.5	202,974	155.4
1944	189,090	145.1	191,472	146.9	196,786	150.8	199,108	152.6
1945	205,782	157.2	207,902	158.8	201,790	148.0	203,708	149.5
1946	214,798	153.1	216,586	154.4	205,301	143.7	206,959	144.8
1947	196,857	136.1	198,549	137.3	203,829	139.5	205,555	140.7
1948	197,347	134.1	198,956	135.2	198,801	134.0	200,293	135.0
1949	198,774	132.9	200,145	133.8	202,166	133.8	203,416	134.6
1950	201,215	132.1	202,452	132.9	200,764	131.4	201,988	132.2
1951	199,620	130.3	200,800	131.1	200,113	129.6	201,249	130.3
1952	200,456	128.9	201,581	129.6	198,775	126.5	199,888	127.2
1953	198,275	125.3	199,380	126.0	198,646	124.2	199,744	124.9
1954	199,085	123.4	200,183	124.1				

1/ Consumption determined by adding production and imports of flour and deducting (in terms of flour) exports, shipments, and military procurement of flour and other products (semolina, macaroni, and similar products, and bakery products), and breakfast food produced in the flour milling industry. For further details on method of flour consumption determination see The Wheat Situation, July-August 1950, pages 11-15. 2/ Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with BAE. 3/ Based on population data which are adjusted for underenumeration of all age groups. 4/ Includes estimates of non-commercial production reported by AMS as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. 5/ 100 pounds.

Table 8.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho) 1949-54

Item	Year beginning July					July-December	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1953	1954
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply							
Carryover, July 1							
Stocks on farms	1,996	1,995	2,268	1,335	1,566	1,566	4,502
Stocks off farms	23,923	28,120	22,594	6,350	25,473	25,473	75,264
Total	25,919	30,115	24,862	7,685	27,039	27,039	79,766
Production	93,954	102,800	114,935	125,069	132,081	132,081	108,905
Inshipments 1/	16,567	18,900	35,900	23,600	24,351	11,695	17,723
Total supply	136,440	151,815	175,697	156,354	183,471	170,815	206,394
Distribution							
Disappearance							
Used for seed	5,326	6,009	5,929	6,177	4,495	3,748	3,584
Milled for flour	30,851	35,184	34,203	34,077	33,466	16,108	17,869
Used for feed 2/	10,206	9,092	8,876	9,162	7,945	4,180	3,643
Total	46,383	50,285	49,008	49,416	45,906	24,036	25,096
Rail shipments of grain	2,318	1,980	2,419	1,687	1,643	875	3/1,090
Exports of grain	60,155	74,427	117,288	81,797	58,575	28,957	4/18,088
Total disappearance	108,856	126,692	168,715	132,900	106,124	53,868	44,274
Carryover, June 30	30,115	24,862	7,685	27,039	79,766	126,562	169,408
Total distribution	138,971	151,554	176,400	159,939	185,890	180,430	213,682
Difference, unaccounted 5/	-2,531	+261	-703	-3,585	-2,419	-9,615	-7,288

1/ Grain. Imports included with inshipments.
2/ Includes an estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include "wheat, mixed feed" or other wheat residuals commonly used in prepared feeds.
3/ Partly estimated.
4/ Inspected grain exports.
5/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution. Plus sign indicates total supply exceeds total distribution.

Compiled by the Crop Reporting Service from official Government releases and information obtained from the following: State and Federal Grain Inspection Divisions, Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Commerce, Army Port of Embarkation, all railroads operating in the Northwest, and grain dealers, flour millers, and feed millers located in the Northwest.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1954-55

Month and date	All classes and grades: six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.54	2.64	2.38	2.44	2.58	2.73	3.83	---	2.19	2.34	2.33	2.36
February	2.57	2.61	2.39	2.46	2.58	2.73	3.84	2/458.4	2.23	2.31	2.34	2.37
March	2.54	2.60	2.42	2.46	2.60	2.71	3.55	---	2.33	2.20	2.34	2.39
Week ended												
February 18	2.55	2.63	2.38	2.48	2.56	2.74	3.77	---	2.22	2.28	2.35	2.38
25	2.54	2.61	2.42	2.43	2.55	2.76	---	---	2.30	---	2.35	2.38
March 4	2.54	2.59	2.43	2.41	2.58	2.76	3.57	---	2.31	2.23	2.35	2.38
11	2.50	2.62	2.42	2.46	2.58	2.77	3.50	---	2.40	2.23	2.34	2.38
18	2.54	2.59	2.41	2.46	2.60	2.68	3.50	---	2.34	---	2.34	2.38
25	2.58	2.61	2.42	2.48	2.65	2.69	3.57	---	2.28	2.21	2.34	2.40
April 1	2.58	2.59	2.43	2.49	2.60	2.66	---	---	---	2.20	2.34	2.42
8	2.57	2.54	2.45	2.45	2.57	2.59	3.64	---	---	2.22	2.34	2.42
15	2.56	2.58	2.42	2.46	2.60	2.65	3.58	---	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.40

1/ Average daily cash quotations. 2/ 1 car.

Table 10.- Wheat: Average closing prices of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1954-55

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.11	2.27	2.15	2.30	2.27	2.42
February	2.15	2.21	2.21	2.28	2.31	2.41
March	2.25	2.13	2.27	2.25	2.35	2.42
Week ended						
February 18	2.16	2.21	2.21	2.27	2.32	2.41
25	2.19	2.14	2.24	2.25	2.36	2.40
March 4	2.23	2.13	2.25	2.24	2.36	2.41
11	2.28	2.13	2.27	2.24	2.37	2.42
18	2.29	2.15	2.29	2.25	2.36	2.42
25	2.23	2.12	2.26	2.24	2.33	2.43
April 1	2.19	2.14	2.24	2.26	2.35	2.43
8	2.17	2.09	2.24	2.20	2.36	2.39
15	2.13	2.09	2.23	2.22	2.33	2.39

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Buehels	Buehele	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushele	1,000 buehels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,717	25,995	25,513	24,267	12.2	14.8	26.5	24.1	12.3	312,399	366,349	687,922	613,962	298,909
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,466	1,623	1,804	11.5	12.5	11.9	15.2	16.8	14,284	15,522	17,450	24,650	30,300
United Statee	57,293	71,024	70,926	67,661	53,712	13.2	16.9	18.3	17.3	18.1	758,629	1,202,396	1,298,957	1,169,484	969,781
Estimated total 5/	84,170	97,040	98,450	94,860	79,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,585,000	2,005,000	1,809,000	1,300,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	570	563	578	25.3	20.5	31.5	34.2	28.9	15,942	10,800	17,950	19,250	16,700
Belgium 6/	394	371	411	412	445	40.3	39.7	50.5	49.2	46.7	15,887	14,733	20,760	20,250	20,800
Denmark	319	175	183	173	208	45.4	49.7	60.4	60.3	49.5	14,470	8,704	11,060	10,430	10,290
Finland	230	420	380	355	400	26.5	21.3	24.7	26.8	25.0	6,100	8,966	9,400	9,500	10,000
France	12,560	10,354	11,000	10,600	11,675	22.8	23.0	28.2	31.1	34.9	286,505	238,200	310,000	330,000	386,500
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,921	2,832	2,713	33.2	29.5	41.2	41.2	38.9	92,400	67,420	120,200	116,800	105,600
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,382	2,581	2,540	14.0	12.9	16.2	20.1	17.7	30,425	24,750	38,580	52,000	45,000
Ireland	225	561	280	380	-	34.2	31.6	35.0	40.5	-	7,689	17,746	9,800	15,400	15,900
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,000	12,100	12,100	22.1	19.3	24.6	27.5	21.8	278,366	227,200	295,000	332,600	264,000
Luxembourg	47	32	46	44	48	25.9	25.0	32.8	30.7	31.2	1,215	800	1,510	1,350	1,500
Netherlands	333	262	202	161	272	45.7	42.4	59.5	59.0	53.6	15,217	11,109	12,020	9,500	14,590
Norway	80	91	51	43	47	29.9	29.3	28.6	33.3	31.5	2,391	2,670	1,460	1,430	1,480
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,750	1,867	1,906	10.7	8.5	12.2	13.6	14.4	18,400	14,190	21,270	25,350	27,470
Spain	7/ 11,253	9,640	10,625	10,606	10,660 7/	14.0	12.1	16.0	11.8	16.9	7/157,986	116,700	170,000	125,000	180,000
Sweden	740	749	821	959	1,070	35.6	31.0	35.0	37.9	35.4	26,351	23,222	28,740	36,340	37,870
Switzerland	183	223	226	211	222	33.1	35.0	41.2	38.4	42.2	6,050	7,800	9,300	8,110	9,370
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,030	2,217	2,457	33.8	36.1	42.4	44.9	42.4	62,361	77,505	86,130	99,460	104,160
Yugoelavia	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	53,500	47,590	50,890	51,110	52,560	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	947,000	1,238,000	1,308,000	1,318,000
Other Europe, eetimated total 8/	21,350	18,530	20,160	20,230	20,560	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	318,000	402,000	417,000	392,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	71,050	71,340	73,120	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,265,000	1,640,000	1,725,000	1,710,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-	-	-

ASIA																
Iran	9/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	9/ 17.2	-	-	-	-	9/ 72,128	70,791	75,000	82,500	77,000	
Iraq	9/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	-	9/ 10.5	9.1	-	-	-	18,114	14,424	18,400	26,000	-	
Lebanon	10/	166	161	166	166	10/	12.8	11.2	11.9	12.4	10/	2,133	1,800	1,980	2,060	
Syria	10/ 1,363	1,957	2,220	2,347	2,720	10/ 14.3	9.6	11.7	12.5	11.5	10/ 19,485	18,762	26,000	29,400	31,200	
Turkey	8,973	9,436	13,400	15,340	15,860	15.1	13.3	17.8	18.6	11.4	135,690	125,089	239,000	239,950	180,040	
China	9/ 49,000	54,447	56,000	-	-	9/ 15.3	15.9	14.3	-	-	9/ 750,000	864,280	800,000	-	-	
Manchuria	2,896	-	2,650	-	-	12.4	-	11.3	-	-	36,035	-	30,000	-	-	
India 11/	9/ 25,460	23,312	23,235	24,285	26,100	9/ 10.3	9.1	9.3	11.3	11.1	9/ 262,100	212,336	215,340	275,630	290,900	
Pakistan 11/	9/ 9,305	10,370	10,220	9,510	10,650	9/ 12.6	12.5	11.2	11.0	12.9	9/ 117,000	130,018	114,240	105,000	137,500	
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,779	1,693	1,660	28.8	20.7	31.7	29.8	33.6	49,954	34,325	56,480	50,500	55,700	
Korea	832	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-	
Estimated total 5/	108,190	111,750	118,160	126,720	133,220	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,525,000	1,605,000	1,715,000	1,715,000	
AFRICA																
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,389	4,292	4,497	8.4	8.4	10.0	9.4	10.0	35,201	29,900	43,790	40,440	44,830	
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,455	1,858	1,863	31.3	26.3	28.2	30.6	32.2	45,849	42,633	41,000	56,800	60,000	
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,530	3,526	3,813	7.1	8.3	8.3	11.6	11.9	23,128	21,792	29,400	40.903	45,560	
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	2,856	2,612	3,074	7.7	6.5	8.8	8.2	7.3	14,962	12,320	25,240	21,300	22,410	
Union of South Africa 12/	1,926	2,416	3,127	3,014	2,857	8.3	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	16,025	15,067	20,290	21,160	19,760	
Estimated total 5/	13,850	13,740	16,940	16,940	17,770	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	173,000	195,000	210,000	
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	15,834	11,493	13,790	12,345	-	14.0	16.9	20.3	18.5	-	221,769	193,740	280,500	227,800	275,000	
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-	4,978	11,283	20,000	25,000	25,000	
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,925	1,882	1,980	16.1	18.0	21.0	18.7	19.3	31.562	35,628	40,400	35,100	38,270	
Peru	285	280	420	425	420	11.5	13.6	14.0	14.6	14.5	3,274	3,798	5,900	6,200	6,100	
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,240	1,850	1,800	11.0	12.4	13.7	16.2	14.6	13,256	13,124	17,000	30,000	26,310	
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,320	19,440	18,840	20,450	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	263,000	370,000	330,000	380,000	
OCEANIA																
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,100	10,751	10,499	12.9	14.0	19.7	18.4	15.9	169,744	177,742	199,000	197,960	166,610	
New Zealand	221	140	127	114	110	32.3	37.4	35.6	41.9	41.8	7,129	5,241	4,525	4,780	4,600	
Total	13,349	12,802	10,227	10,865	10,609	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	203,525	202,740	171,210	
Estimated world total 5/	418,900	399,970	448,270	458,560	457,020	-	-	-	-	-	6,025,000	5,840,000	7,420,000	7,310,000	6,825,000	

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemishpere in 1954 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1954 and ended early in 1955. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 9/ Average of less than 5 years. 10/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 11/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1952-1954 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 12/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 2/					Production				
	Average		1952	1953	1954 4/	Average		1952	1953	1954 4/	Average		1952	1953	1954 4/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	1,129	1,274	1,494	850	11.3	11.2	19.5	19.3	16.7	9,191	12,653	24,833	28,775	14,176
United States	3,699	1,810	1,383	1,384	1,718	12.1	12.3	11.6	13.1	13.8	44,917	22,336	16,046	18,163	23,688
Total	4,515	2,939	2,657	2,878	2,568	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	34,989	40,879	46,938	37,864
EUROPE															
Austria	881	616	610	561	546	23.4	19.9	27.9	29.5	27.0	20,611	12,260	17,000	16,550	14,720
Belgium 5/	401	259	203	188	190	37.4	36.3	42.8	42.6	47.4	15,016	9,410	8,690	8,000	9,000
Denmark	354	379	339	323	277	28.2	34.2	41.6	40.3	39.1	9,973	12,958	14,100	13,030	10,830
Finland	500	376	310	240	245	24.6	21.2	25.0	23.3	23.5	12,300	7,960	7,750	5,600	5,750
France	1,613	1,202	1,065	1,008	1,027	18.6	17.2	17.8	18.3	20.6	29,993	20,618	19,000	18,400	21,150
Western Germany	4,080	3,480	3,350	3,442	3,780	29.2	28.4	36.7	37.5	42.7	119,000	98,900	122,780	129,170	161,330
Greece	163	130	165	168	152	13.8	12.8	13.5	15.8	13.2	2,244	1,664	2,220	2,660	2,000
Italy	256	253	240	235	230	21.8	17.9	21.7	22.6	20.4	5,580	4,520	5,200	5,300	4,700
Luxembourg	18	15	11	12	14	25.7	26.3	31.8	30.8	30.5	462	395	350	370	427
Netherlands	560	492	460	425	413	36.4	31.5	44.6	42.4	49.1	20,394	15,520	20,500	18,000	20,290
Norway	13	4	1	2	1	31.2	32.8	45.0	27.5	40.0	405	131	45	55	40
Portugal	620	680	656	661	640	8.9	8.0	10.5	10.4	11.2	5,500	5,460	6,900	6,880	7,190
Spain	6/ 1,404	1,553	1,525	1,525	1,540 6/	13.1	11.0	12.7	12.1	12.3	6/ 18,363	17,117	19,410	18,500	19,000
Sweden	495	363	311	328	370	30.0	28.4	36.0	35.9	32.7	14,828	10,323	11,190	11,780	12,110
Switzerland	38	32	37	37	36	33.2	33.9	41.4	39.7	39.6	1,260	1,084	1,530	1,470	1,425
United Kingdom	17	59	56	68	44	23.9	30.0	35.7	38.8	35.5	406	1,768	2,000	2,640	1,560
Yugoslavia	633	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	12,050	10,480	9,990	9,900	10,160	-	-	-	-	-	285,000	228,000	267,000	270,000	300,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,620	17,360	19,250	17,140	17,210	-	-	-	-	-	481,000	337,000	408,000	365,000	395,000
Estimated total, all Europe 7/	33,670	27,840	29,240	27,040	27,370	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	565,000	675,000	635,000	695,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	72,300	-	-	-	14.6	12.4	-	-	-	885,000	895,000	-	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,017	1,450	1,603	1,515	15.2	13.5	18.2	17.9	11.4	14,301	13,679	26,380	28,700	17,320
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	1,561	3,494	2,066	-	9.1	9.6	15.0	11.6	-	9,771	14,944	52,550	23,900	41,650
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	9/ 117	197	-	-	-	9/ 6.8	4.9	-	-	-	794	973	-	-	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,270	106,100	98,260	86,530	89,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,530,000	1,675,000	1,455,000	1,570,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immidiately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1954 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1954 and ended early in 1955. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 9/ Average of less than 5 years.

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Table 13.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries Friday nearest mid month, January-April 1955 weekly, February-April 1955

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter: No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday Mid-month					
Jan. 14	2.63	1.74	2.58	2.36	---
Feb. 18	2.66	1.75	2.60	2.38	5/1.65
Mar. 18	2.61	1.75	2.54	2.40	---
Apr. 15	2.60	1.75	2.52	2.39	---
Weekly					
Feb. 11	2.61	1.74	2.57	2.38	---
25	2.64	1.75	2.57	2.38	---
Mar. 4	2.65	1.76	2.56	2.38	---
11	2.69	1.75	2.56	2.38	---
25	2.62	1.76	2.54	2.40	---
Apr. 1	2.59	1.76	2.53	2.42	---
7	2.57	1.76	2.48	2.42	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ Reported as average price to various countries in Asia in late February.

Table 14 .- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1945-55 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1945	828	592	330	112	1,862
1946	682	345	225	145	1,397
1947	642	340	240	130	1,352
1948	801	300	270	220	1,591
1949	865	335	245	205	1,650
1950	900	325	230	225	1,680
1951	1,002	440	215	215	1,872
1952	853	555	85	175	1,668
1953	1,106	685	275	205	2,271
1954	1,332	810	280	225	2,647
1955 2/	1,460	705	325	250	2,740

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop as well as stocks of old crop wheat on January 1. 2/ Preliminary estimates.

Data from Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. Estimates on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, or other information.

Table 15.- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-53, annual 1945-53

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Eastern Europe 3/		Other		Total 2/
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Averages													
1900-09 4/	155	26.0	38	6.4	26	4.4	84	14.1	231	38.7	62	10.4	596
1910-19 4/	183	27.5	128	19.2	55	8.3	89	13.4	130	19.6	80	12.0	665
1920-29 4/	222	26.4	267	31.8	89	10.5	154	18.4	40	4.8	68	8.1	840
1930-39 4/	75	10.6	201	28.3	114	16.1	130	18.3	89	12.5	101	14.2	710
1945-53	384	42.1	279	30.6	90	9.9	72	7.9	36	3.9	51	5.6	912
Annual													
1945	391	45.7	361	42.1	36	4.2	68	7.9	--	--	1	.1	857
1946	397	52.4	232	30.6	47	6.2	60	7.9	6	.8	16	2.1	758
1947	486	51.8	209	22.2	96	10.2	102	10.9	40	4.3	6	.6	939
1948	504	51.1	222	22.5	122	12.4	61	6.2	53	5.4	24	2.4	986
1949	299	36.2	236	28.6	114	13.8	88	10.7	54	6.6	34	4.1	825
1950	366	39.0	221	23.6	127	13.6	103	11.0	37	3.9	84	8.9	938
1951	475	44.6	347	32.6	99	9.3	30	2.8	54	5.1	61	5.6	1,066
1952	318	32.2	392	39.7	100	10.1	29	2.9	49	5.0	100	10.1	988
1953	217	25.5	288	33.8	71	8.3	110	12.9	34	4.0	132	15.5	852

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour.
2/ Includes exports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" from Canada to U. S. as follows: 1950-51, 12 mil. bu.; 1951-52, 30 mil. bu.; 1952-53, 20 mil. bu.; 1953-54, 4 mil. bu.. Also includes wheat exported to the U. S. a part of which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S.
3/ Includes U.S.S.R.
4/ Calendar years.

Table 16.--Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, April 1, 1953-55

Item	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 Preliminary
	--Million bushels--		
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	256	563	902
New crop	1,299	1,169	970
Total supplies	1,555	1,732	1,872
Domestic requirements for season 1/	675	618	625
Supplies available for export or carryover	880	1,114	1,247
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	253	151	205
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	627	963	3/1,042
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	217	369	583
New crop	688	614	299
Total supplies	905	983	882
Domestic requirements for season 1/	150	146	160
Supplies available for export or carryover	755	837	722
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	225	171	171
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	530	666	551
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	5	73	60
New crop	280	228	275
Total supplies	285	301	335
Domestic requirements for season 1/	137	129	132
Supplies available for export or carryover	148	172	203
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	6	35	45
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	142	137	158
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	17	38	95
New crop	199	198	167
Total supplies	216	236	262
Domestic requirements for season 1/	76	69	70
Supplies available for export or carryover	140	167	192
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	29	18	36
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	111	149	156
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	495	1,043	1,640
New crop	2,466	2,209	1,711
Total supplies	2,961	3,252	3,351
Domestic requirements for season 1/	1,038	962	987
Supplies available for export or carryover	1,923	2,290	2,364
Exports, season through March 31 2/	513	375	457
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	1,410	1,915	1,907

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season.

2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.

3/ Without imports.

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